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PA/HO, Department of State
E.O. 12958 , as amended
June 0, 2005

IRGRAM

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AGR	СОМ	FRB	INT	FROM : Amembassy NEW DELHI BRANCH DATE	O7 111		
LAB	TAR	TR	ХМВ	SUBJECT : India's Nuclear Intentions.			
AIR	ARMY	NAVY	OSD	REF : (A) STATE 3088; (B) NEW DELHI 635			
USIA	NSA	CIA			_		
				In the interests of appropriately reducing telegraphic traffic, the Embassy summarized in ref B the following fuller response to			
Suggi	ESTEDI	ISTRIB	LITION	ref A:			
SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION							
	l. While GOI holds closely its intentions in nuclear field, on balance Embassy thinks it unlikely India will conduct under-						
				ground or underwater blast in next few weeks or			
	we do not rule it out in longer term. Straws pointing toward pos-						
				sible underground test sometime in future are: (a certainly has technical capability to produce exp			
POST ROUTING			(b) GOI has frequently told Indian Parliament tha				
TO:	Action	Info.	Initials	not want nuclear weapons program, it will contin			
PO				nuclear knowledge in order keep options open for any necessary			
DCM				response to changing world situation; and (c) GOI has also told			
POL				Parliament past 18 months that it studying whether safe under-			
CONS				ground tests can be devised which might usefully relate to			
ADM	ļ.,			geological exploration and other Indian economic development needs. Moreover, even in absence of intention to opt for nuclear			
AID							
				weapons program, it might be tempting for GOI to try turn aside g			
USIS	<u> </u>			1 country's indicating make by broadening and ergorous prast carrying.			
	ļ			implication India far advanced in nuclear field and could, if indication in necessary, match Chinese and other putative enemies any time			
	ļ			it chose.	emies any time		
FILE				It chose;	R 12		
Action Taken:				2. However, militating against imminent test, v	we think, are:		
ļ				(a) Fairly frequent assertions of GOI officials that underground			
				blasts tricky, require prolonged study, and that			
Date:				FORM SECRET EXDIS	For Department Use Only		
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developed countries have fully mastered technology (e.g. NEW DELHI 10432, dated 6/30/71, and NEW DELHI 15119 dated 12/3/70; (b) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai's sudden death. He was absolute ézar of Indian atomic energy, enjoying complete confidence of PriMin. Probably some indeterminate period required for GOI to sort out succession to Sarabhai and to give successor time to grow in Government's esteem to point where PriMin would entrust him with major project like test explosion; (c) Indira Gandhi's sense of timing and priorities. India's nuclear hawks have been arguing, since Indo-Pak War, that now is the time for India to confirm entry into major power club by choosing nuclear weapons program. PriMin, however, would probably reason, irrespective of her ultimate intentions in nuclear field, that given present wide-spread doubts abroad about India's purposes and intentions, it is better to let Indo-Bangladesh relationship clarify and memories of late 1971 fade before stirring world community's uneasiness anew. (We proceed on premise that if GOI held test, it would quickly become known publicly. Indeed, important reason for holding test would be to demonstrate to Indian people India's nuclear progress.) We note following Q. and A. in PriMin's December 31st press conference: Q. "Pakistan was supported by America and China, two nuclear power countries. Are you thinking of reviewing your atomic policy and planning to produce atom bombs just as a deterrent against possible threats from those two nuclear powers?" A. "I do not think it necessary. I think we were able to deter people quite sufficiently without." Also relevant is that ranking member of PriMin's secretariat recently said GOI has decided not to invest limited resources in nuclear weapons development program at this time; (d) Other diplomatic missions interested in India's nuclear intentions (e.g., Canadian), and senior Indian newsmen covering Ministry of Defense and Department of Atomic Energy, whom we circumspectly probed, appear to have received no hint of approaching Indian test.

3. Embassy continues to believe that as on most defense/foreign policy related matters, GOI is not susceptible to pressure from abroad on whether to hold atomic test or to initiate nuclear weapons program. India already has sufficient nuclear know-how, and through previous and present foreign collaboration (e.g. French assistance at Kalpakkam), has or will have enough nuclear materials to give GOI latitude of decision. GOI decisions will be based on: (a) perceived necessity; and (b) cost. Since international community has in past made GOI wholly aware of staggering cost of nuclear weapons program, there seems little scope for further such input. Thus, we see nothing US or international community can presently do to influence GOI policy directions in atomic field.

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